



# Exploration & Colonization

UNIT I  
CHAPTERS 3-5

# Exploration - Pages 60-64

- Motives / Impacts of European Exploration
- Columbus
  - Hero or Villain?
  - Columbian exchange



# Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.



# The 3G's of Exploration

- God
- Gold
- Glory

(disclaimer: no particular order)

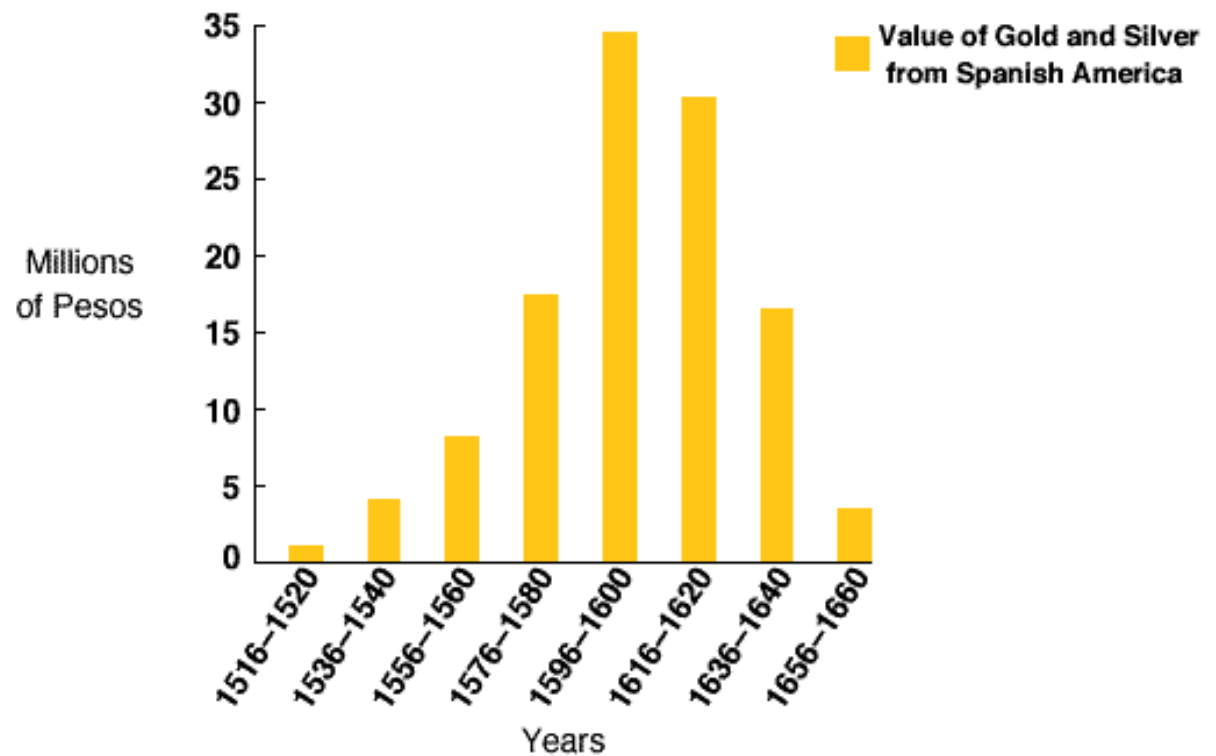


# Impact of European Expansion

1. Native populations ravaged by disease.
2. Influx of gold, and especially silver, into Europe created an inflationary economic climate.  
["Price Revolution"]
3. New products introduced across the continents ["Columbian Exchange"].
4. Deepened colonial rivalries.



# Treasures from the Americas!



# Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

Explorers

*Conquistadores*

*Missionaries*

*Permanent  
Settlers*

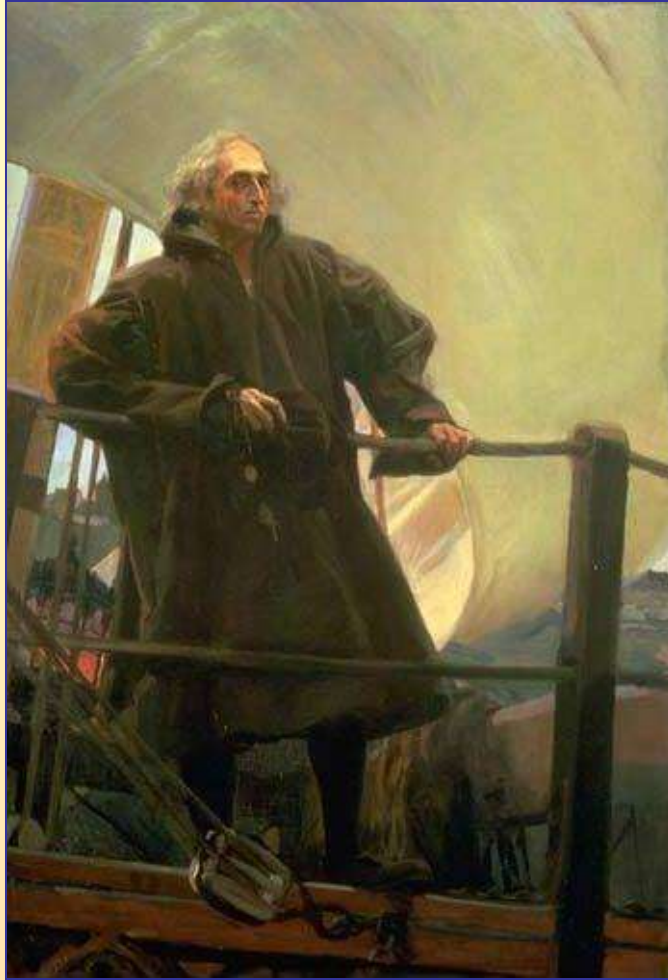
Official  
European  
Colony!



# European Empires in the Americas



# Christofo Colon [1451-1506]



# Columbus - Hero or Villain?

- Washington Irving (1800's) - biography of Columbus as an American hero
- Samuel Morrison (1900's) - biography of Columbus not as a saint but as a master seamen who changed the course of history
- Kirkpatrick Sale (1990's) - biography of Columbus as a ruthless fortune hunter that set in motion a history of exploitation and environmental destruction



# Columbian Exchange

- Produce

- Americas to Europe / Africa

- Potato, Peanut, Cocoa Bean, Tobacco, Tomato, Pumpkin, Corn, Beans, etc.

- Europe / Africa to Americas

- Citrus fruits, Livestock, Grains, Bananas, Sugar Cane, Coffee, etc.

- Disease

- Smallpox, Influenza, Measles, etc



# The "Columbian Exchange"

- ❖ Squash
- ❖ Turkey
- ❖ Cocoa
- ❖ Peanut
- ❖ Avocado
- ❖ Pumpkin
- ❖ Pineapple
- ❖ **TOMATO**
- ❖ Syphilis
- ❖ Peppers
- ❖ Tobacco
- ❖ Cassava
- ❖ Vanilla
- ❖ Sweet Potatoes
- ❖ Quinine
- ❖ **POTATO**
- ❖ **MAIZE**



- ❖ Trinkets
- ❖ Liquor
- ❖ **GUNS**



- ❖ Olive
- ❖ Onion
- ❖ Grape
- ❖ Citrus Fruits
- ❖ Cattle
- ❖ Flu
- ❖ Diphtheria
- ❖ **COFFEE BEAN**
- ❖ Turnip
- ❖ Peach
- ❖ Pear
- ❖ Sheep
- ❖ Typhus
- ❖ Whooping Cough
- ❖ Banana
- ❖ Honeybee
- ❖ **SUGAR CANE**
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Pigs
- ❖ Measles
- ❖ Rice
- ❖ Barley
- ❖ Oats
- ❖ **HORSE**
- ❖ Smallpox
- ❖ Malaria



# English America - Pages 64-70

## Part I

- Conditions for colonization
  - Why now?
  - What is primogeniture and its impact?
- Virginia Company
  - Purpose, structure, lasting importance
  - Jamestown - The Real Story of Pocahontas
  - Relations with the Indians
- Virginia
  - King Nicotine's role
  - Irony of 1619
- Maryland
  - Comparison to Virginia





# Indentured Servants & Chesapeake Region Pages 64-70 Part II

- Chesapeake Region
  - Bad for?
  - Good for?
- Indentured Servants
  - Pros/Cons
  - Headright system

# Pocahontas

The Good, The Bad,  
and The Ugly

\*Courtesy of Mr. Morrison

# Scene 1 - Voyage to America

GOOD -

- In 1607, the Virginia Company did sponsor an expedition to America seeking a quick profit. John Smith was on this voyage.

# Scene 1 - Voyage to America

BAD -

The sailors would not have been kissing their wives goodbye before leaving on the voyage. With the exception of some of the leaders, these were young single men going to the new world to seek their fortune.

# Scene 1 - Voyage to America

- UGLY -

When a sailor went overboard on the high seas, that sailor died. Nobody dives off ship to save a drowning man.

# Scene 2 - Searching for Gold

- GOOD -

The English colonists and the Virginia Company were eager to discover gold in the Jamestown Colony, as the Spanish had in Mexico and South America.

# Scene 2 - Searching for Gold

- BAD - Captain John Smith actively discouraged mining and gold prospecting and encouraged farming among the settlers.

# Scene 2 - Searching for Gold

- UGLY - (click starvation)

Starvation becomes widespread at Jamestown and the colony is about to collapse until the colonists learn to cultivate a sweeter form of tobacco which becomes extremely popular in Europe and eventually leads to a teenage smoking epidemic in the United States . . .

Not very Disney.

# Scene 2 - Searching for Gold

- REALLY UGLY -

Of the original 105 colonists, only 32 survived the first winter. Things got so bad in 1609 ("The Starving Time") that there were reports of cannibalism in the Jamestown colony.

# Scene 3 - John Smith Returns to England

GOOD -

John Smith was, in fact, injured and had to return to England without Pocahontas.

# Scene 3 - John Smith Returns to England

- BAD -

Smith was not injured while taking a bullet for the chief of the Powhatan tribe. He was standing next to a barrel of gunpowder when it exploded.



# Scene 3 - John Smith Returns to England

- UGLY -

At the time of their movie kiss (which probably never happened in real life), John Smith was **27** and Pocahontas was **12** . . . .

Again, not very Disney

Who was the real  
Pocahontas?













The only depiction of Pocahontas created while she was alive



# Tobacco viewpoints

- "Tobacco that outlandish weede  
It spends the braine and spoiles the  
seede  
It dulls the spirite, it dims the sight  
It robs a woman of her right"

Dr. William Vaughn -1617



# Tomacco - Seeds of the Future



# Tobacco Timeline

- 1619: JAMESTOWN: First Africans brought into Virginia. John Rolfe writes in his diary, About the last of August came in a dutch man of warre that sold us twenty negars.
- 1619: JAMESTOWN: First shipment of wives for settlers arrives. Future husbands had to pay for his prospective mate's passage (120 lbs. of tobacco).
- 1620: ENGLAND: 40,000 lbs of tobacco imported from Virginia. (LB)
- 1620: Trade agreement between the Crown & Virginia Company bans commercial tobacco growing in England, in return for a 1 shilling/lb. duty on Virginia tobacco.
- 1621: Sixty future wives arrive in Virginia and sell for 150 pounds of tobacco each. Price up since 1619.(TSW)



# So far, So good?

- Find a partner
- Tic - tac - toe (who thought of the name for this game?)
- Alternate turns - 9 questions
  - Short answer - few words as possible
  - If your right mark a spot
  - If your wrong do nothing
  - You can use your notes!!



# Tic Tac Review

1. Why was Jamestown important?
2. Why was the Virginia Company significant?
3. What saves the colonists?
4. Name one unique feature of Maryland.
5. What is important about the Virginia House of Burgesses?



# Toe Review II

6. What was an indentured servant?
7. Give an example of an issue that indentured servants had.
8. Why didn't the colonists get along with the Indians?
9. Give an example of an issue caused by living in the Chesapeake region.



# Puritans and Pilgrims

## Pages 70-76

### Part I

- Protestants, Calvinism, Puritans, Separatists, and Pilgrims
  - What, Who, Why
  - Significance of the Mayflower
- Massachusetts Bay Company
  - John Winthrop
  - Issues





## John Winthrop

- Social and political leader
- Author of "Model of Christian Charity"

What do the Puritans  
have to do with us?

# Puritan Values and Beliefs

1. Egalitarian Society
2. "City on a Hill"
3. Harsh Punishments
4. Emphasis on Education
5. Puritan work ethic
6. Repression of Sexuality
7. God is active in all aspects of life
8. Recognition of good and evil



# Egalitarianism in Education

## European Education System:

- Three levels -
1. Trade school
  2. Professional preparation
  3. College preparation



## United States

All children attend the same school with the same curriculum

# City on a Hill

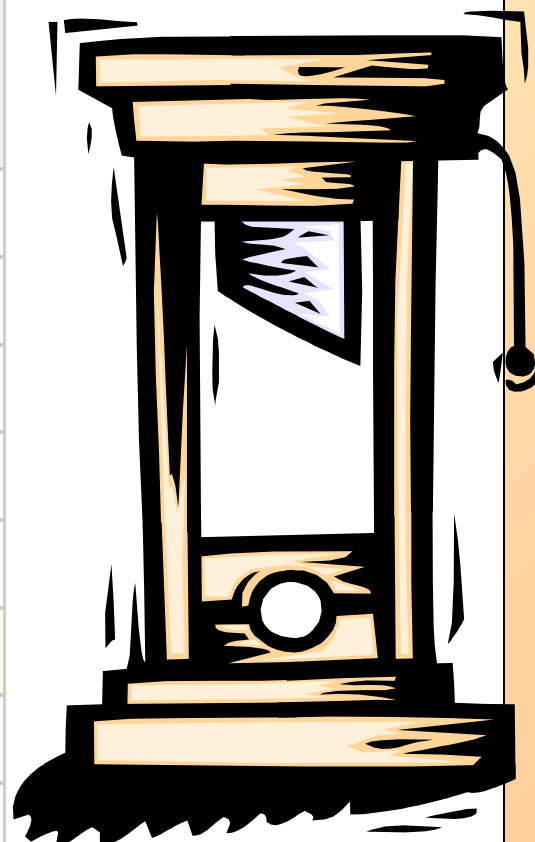
- *"Thus stands the case between God and us: we are entered into a covenant with Him for his work; we have taken out a commission... We must be knit together in this work, as one man. We must...make others' condition our own. ...For we must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are on us." - John Winthrop 1630*
- *View that America should be an example to the world*

# City Upon a Hill?

- American exceptionalism is the idea that the United States and the American people hold a special place in the world, by offering opportunity and hope for humanity, derived from a unique balance of public and private interests governed by constitutional ideals that are focused on personal and economic freedom.

# Harsh Punishments

Country 2008	Total Executions		Country / State 2008	Total Executions	Population ( Millions )	Executions Per Million Inhabitants
China	1718 +	1	Iran	346 +	66.4	5.21
Iran	346 +	2	Saudi Arabia	102 +	28.7	3.55
Saudi Arabia	102 +	3	China	1718 +	1,338.6	1.28
USA	37	4	Libya	8 +	6.3	1.27
Pakistan	36 +	5	Iraq	34 +	28.9	1.18
Iraq	34 +	6	Texas, USA	18	23.9	0.75
Vietnam	19 +	7	North Korea	15 +	22.7	0.66
Afghanistan	17 +	8	Yemen	13 +	23.8	0.55
North Korea	15 +	9	Virginia, USA	4	7.7	0.52
Japan	15	10	Afghanistan	17 +	33.6	0.51



# Harsh Punishments

2.3 million Americans are in prison  
(#1 in the World!!!)

The United States has 5% of the  
world's population and 25% of the  
world's prisoners



# Emphasis on Education

- The ages for compulsory education vary by state, beginning at ages five to eight and ending at the ages of fourteen to eighteen. A growing number of states are now requiring school attendance until the age of 18.
- As of 2006 the US high school graduation rate was 69.2%
  - Highest to date
  - On time grads only
- Only 21% of all adults over the age of 25 have college degrees (as of 2005)

# Education - is it worth it?

- "In a global economy, the single most important issue facing our country is an educated work force," says Houston Mayor Bill White.
- The difference in lifetime salary for a dropout and a high school graduate is about \$300,000
- The difference in lifetime salary for a high school graduate and a four year college graduate is about \$1,000,000.

# Puritan Work Ethic

- Theory or belief:
  - Hard work and dedication = responsibility and success
  - What about people without jobs???
    - Slackers
    - Losers
    - Drain on society

# Work Ethic

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Minimum paid vacation days</u>	<u>Paid public holidays</u>	<u>Total</u>
Finland	30	14	44
France	30	10	40
Morocco	21	18	39
Austria	25	13	38
Greece	25	12	37
Egypt	21	16	37
Sweden	25	11	36
Spain	22	14	36
Japan	20	15	35
Denmark	25	10	35
Portugal	22	12	34
Germany	24	10	34
South Africa	21	12	33
Lebanon	15	18	33
Bulgaria	20	12	32
Australia	20	11 (average)	31
New Zealand	20	11	31
South Korea	19	11	30
Belgium	20	10	30
Ireland	20	9	29
United Kingdom	20	8	28
Pakistan	14	14	28
Singapore	14	12	26
United States ***	15	10	25
Vietnam	14	8	22
Canada *	10	10 (average)	20

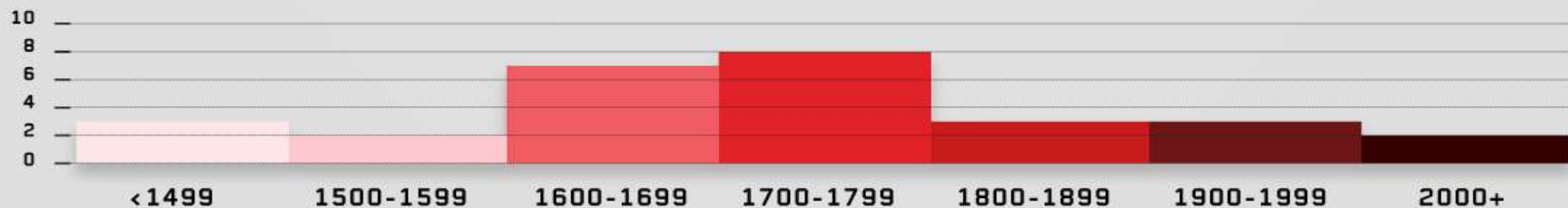
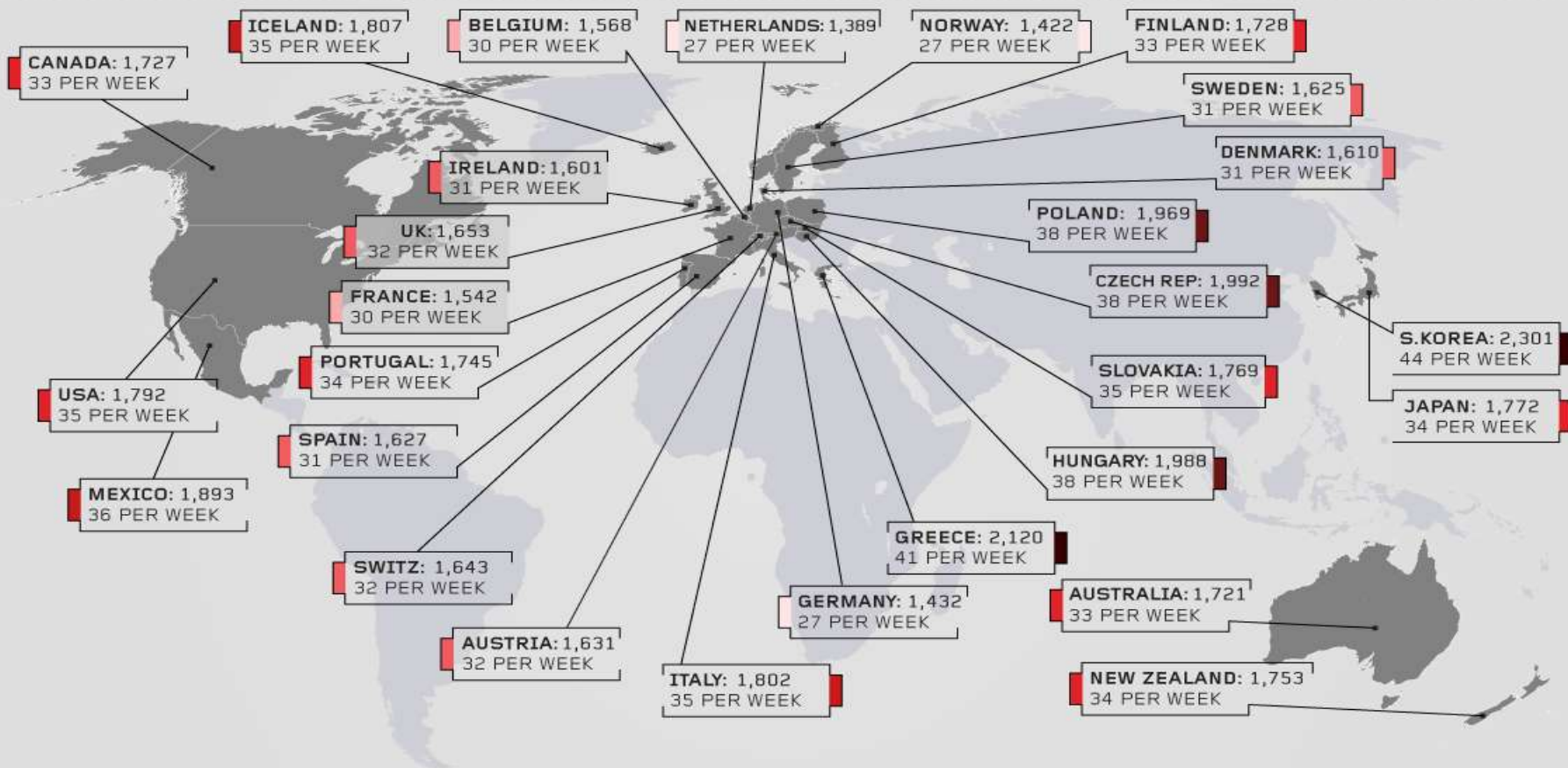
# WORKING AROUND THE WORLD

The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development just released their study on average annual hours worked per worker in 2008, showing us which countries have their nose to the grindstone and which ones are more often found smelling the roses.

KEY

COLOR INDICATES AMOUNT OF HOURS

COUNTRY: HRS PER YEAR  
HOURS PER WEEK



// SOURCE: WWW.OECD.ORG\* COUNTRIES ARE OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES 2008 //

# Repression of Sexuality

- Nudity, sexual innuendo, or sexual activity are a major component of the ratings system
  - Equal to violence?

# ATTENTION PARENTS

**G** GENERAL AUDIENCES  
All Ages Admitted

**TAKE THE KIDS.**

**PG** PARENTAL STRONG CAUTION  
Some Material May Be Inappropriate for Children

**KNOW YOUR KIDS.**

**PG-13** PARENTS STRONGLY CAUTIONED  
Some Material May Be Inappropriate for Children Under 13

**SEE IT WITH YOUR KIDS.**

**R** RESTRICTED  
Under 17 Requires Accompanying  
Parent or Adult Guardian

**THINK  
BEFORE TAKING YOUR KIDS.**

**NC-17** NO ONE UNDER  
17 AND UNDER  
ADMITTED

**HIRE A SITTER.**

**EXERCISE RESPONSIBILITY**

[www.filmratings.com](http://www.filmratings.com)

# Repression of Sexuality

2004 Super Bowl half-time show

United States

540,000 complaints with the  
F.C.C.

Canada

50 complaints with the Canadian  
Broadcast Standards Council



**Major fines for  
the broadcasters  
>\$500,000**

God is active  
in all aspects  
of life



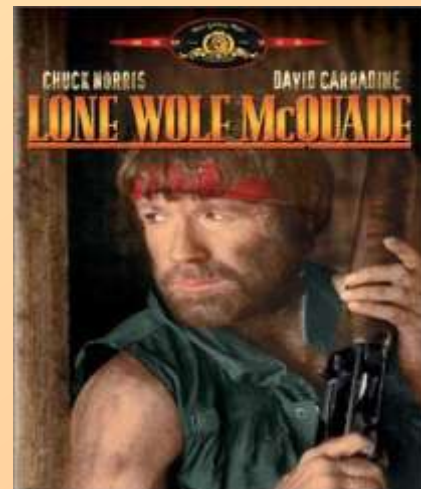
Hurricane Katrina

"By choosing an avowed lesbian for this national event [The Oscars], these Hollywood elites have clearly invited God's wrath. Is it any surprise that the Almighty chose to strike at Miss Degeneres' hometown?"

God is active in all  
aspects of life



# Good vs. Evil



# New England Life

## Pages 70-76 (Part II)


- Life in New England
  - Health, family structure, women's rights and roles
  - Development and role of towns
  - Basis of economy
  - Relations with Indians
- Challenges to Puritan faith and practices
  - Salem witch trials



# Religious Dissent

## Pages 70-76

### Part III

- 
- Role of Anne Hutchinson
    - Antinomianism?
  - Roger Williams
    - Rhode Island
      - Different from other colonies

# Antinomianism

- One who holds that under the gospel dispensation of grace the moral law is of no use or obligation because faith alone is necessary to salvation.
- Heresy - any opinions or doctrines at variance with the official or orthodox position



# Big Question

- Are moral laws relative in meaning or fixed?
- Huh?



# Proprietary Colonies

## Pages 76-83

### Part I

- Carolinas
  - South Carolina - economy & issues
  - North Carolina - why separate?
- Creation and end of New Netherland
- New Jersey & Delaware
- Pennsylvania
  - Quakers - beliefs
  - Growth factors






### MAP 3.4 The Proprietary Colonies

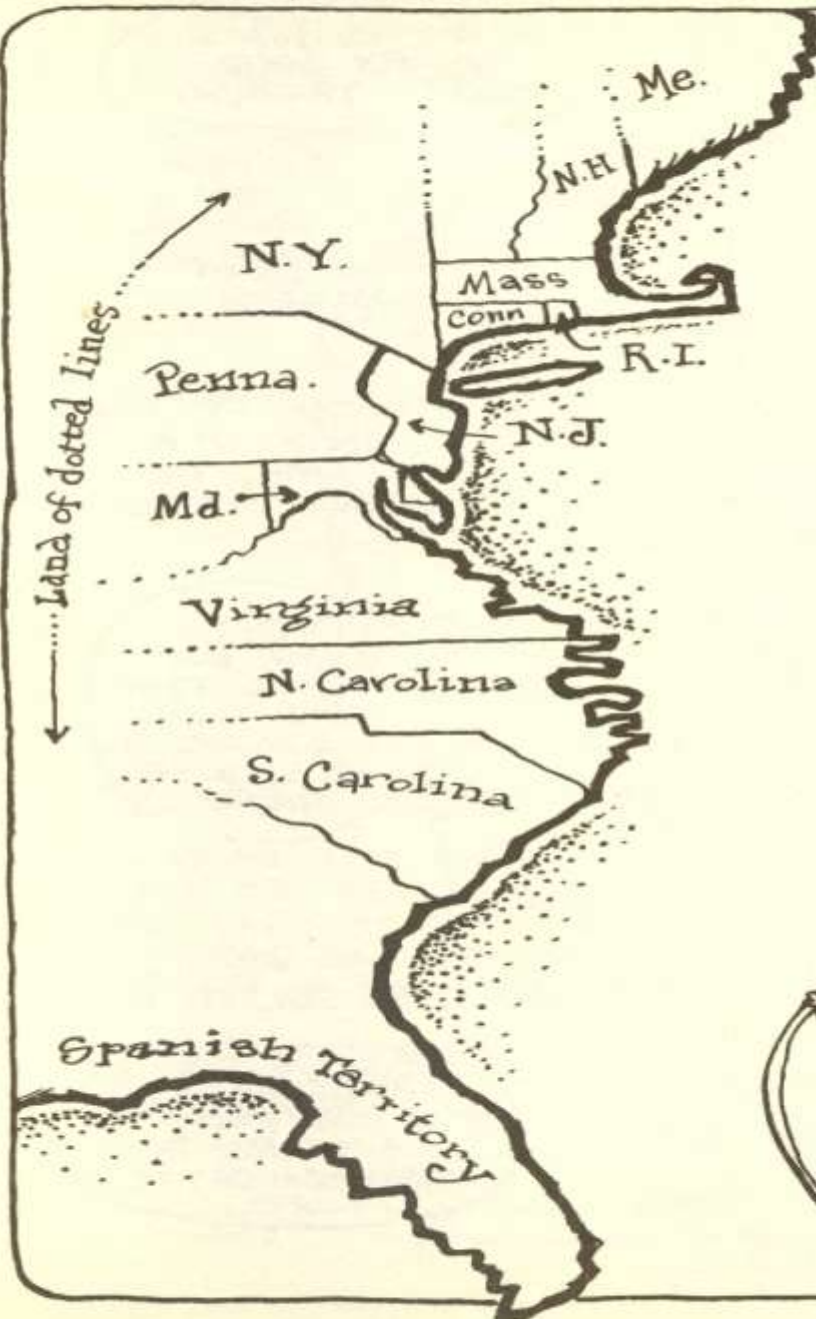
After the restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1660, King Charles II of England created the new proprietary colonies of Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. New Hampshire was set off as a royal colony in 1680, and in 1704, the lower counties of Pennsylvania became the colony of Delaware.

# Conflict and War

## Pages 76-83

### Part II

- 
- King Philip's War
    - Role of English expansionism
    - Causes
    - Consequences
  - Bacon's Rebellion
    - Significance
  - New England Confederation
    - Purpose
    - Structure
    - Significance
  - Dominion of New England
    - Purposes
    - Role of Sir Edmund Andros
    - Impact of the Glorious Revolution



**1664:** THE ROYAL NAVY GRABS NEW YORK FROM THE DUTCH (WHO HAD ORIGINALLY SWINDLED IT FROM THE INDIANS). NEW JERSEY IS QUICKLY CREATED BY A SORT OF LONG-TERM SUB-LEASE.

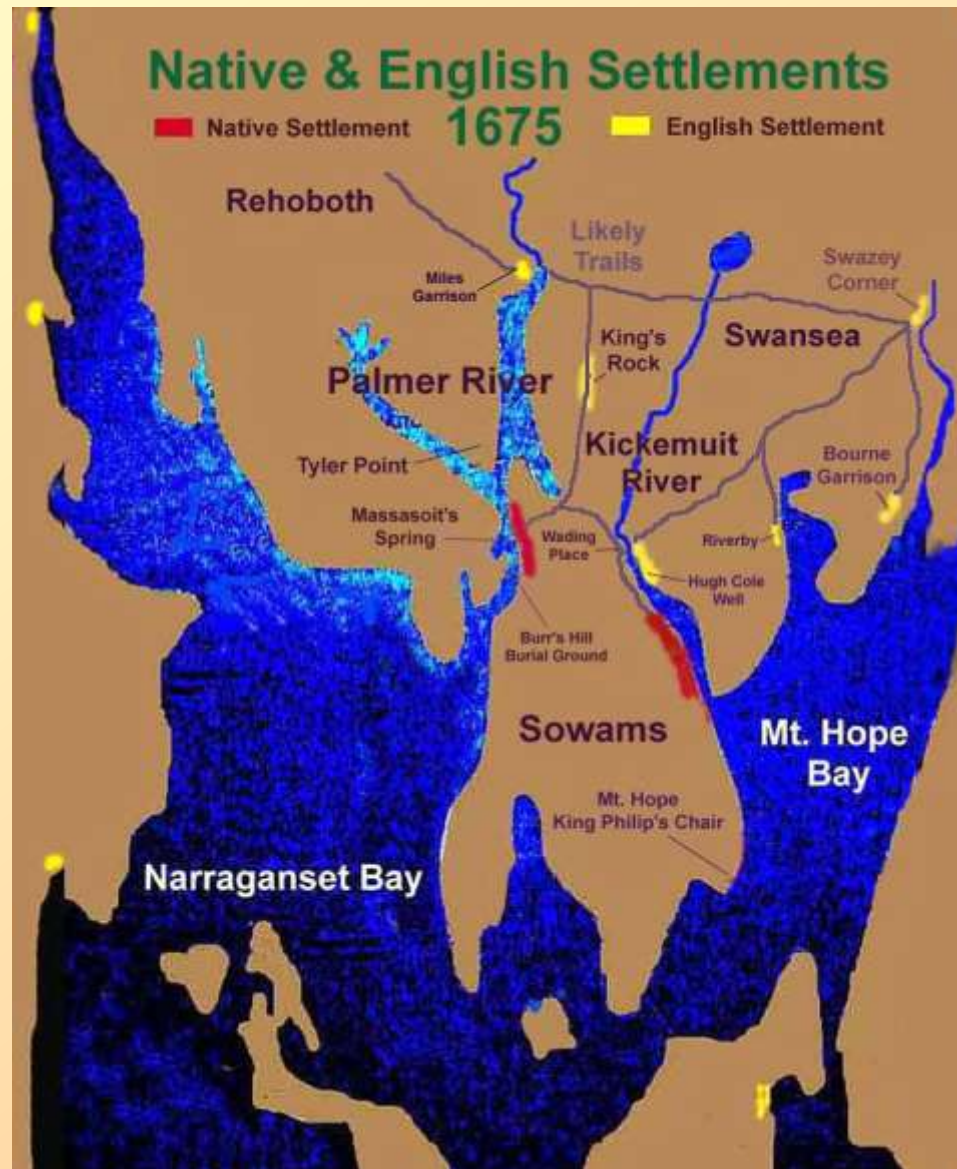
**1670:** TO SETTLE A DEBT, KING CHARLES FOBS OFF SOUTH CAROLINA ON SOME NOBLES.

**1681:** ALWAYS SHORT OF FUNDS, HE NOW SELLS PENNSYLVANIA TO A QUAKER, WILLIAM PENN.

SUDDENLY, THE MAP WAS FILLING UP — ONLY PROBLEM WAS:



# Too Close to be Neighbors?





# Metacom's Legacy?



- Last organized attempt to drive colonists out of New England
- Huge casualties based on size of the population
  - Approximately 6000 killed?

IN **1676** THE COLONIES EXPERIENCED SEVERE GROWING PAINS.

THEY GROW,  
WE HAVE  
THE PAIN!



### "PHILIP'S WAR":

IN MASSACHUSETTS, THE NARRAGANSETT **METACOMET** ("KING PHILIP") LED A GUERRILLA WAR AGAINST THE WHITES. THIS RESULTED IN THE NEAR-EXTERMINATION OF THE NARRAGANSETTS.

### BACON'S REVOLT:

IN VIRGINIA, A CIVIL WAR ERUPTED WHEN GOV. BERKELEY TRIED TO STOP FARMERS FROM "REMOVING" INDIANS. THE INFURIATED FARMERS BURNED JAMESTOWN.

THEY WANT  
SLAVES ON  
INDIAN LAND IN  
THE NAME OF  
DEMOCRACY!  
MIND-BOGGLING!



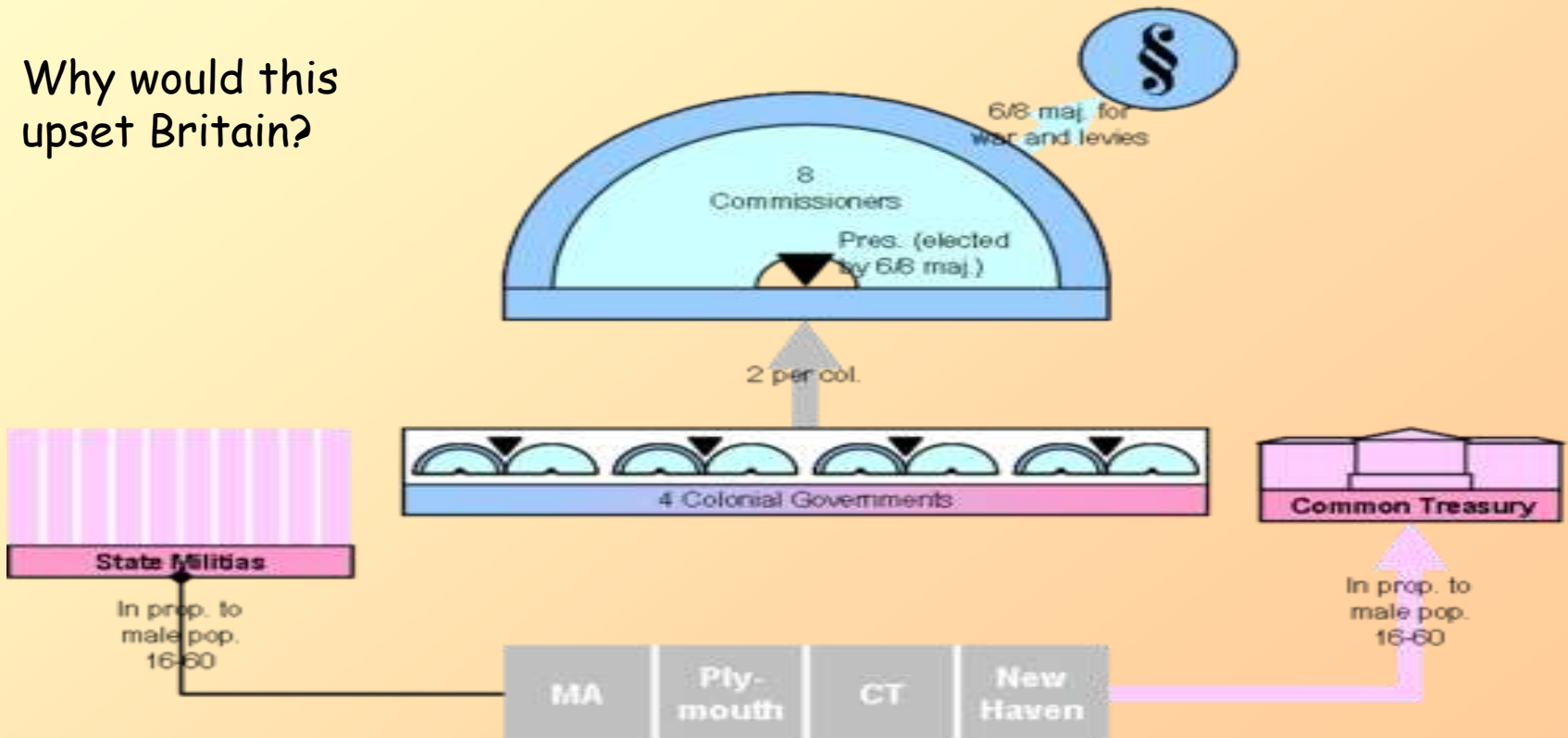
# Bacon's Rebellion

- On October 26th, 1676, Bacon abruptly died of the "Bloodie Flux" and "Lousey Disease" (body lice). It is possible his soldiers burned his contaminated body because it was never found. (His death inspired this little ditty; Bacon is Dead I am sorry at my hart That lice and flux should take the hangman's part".)



# Structure of the New England Confederation

Why would this upset Britain?

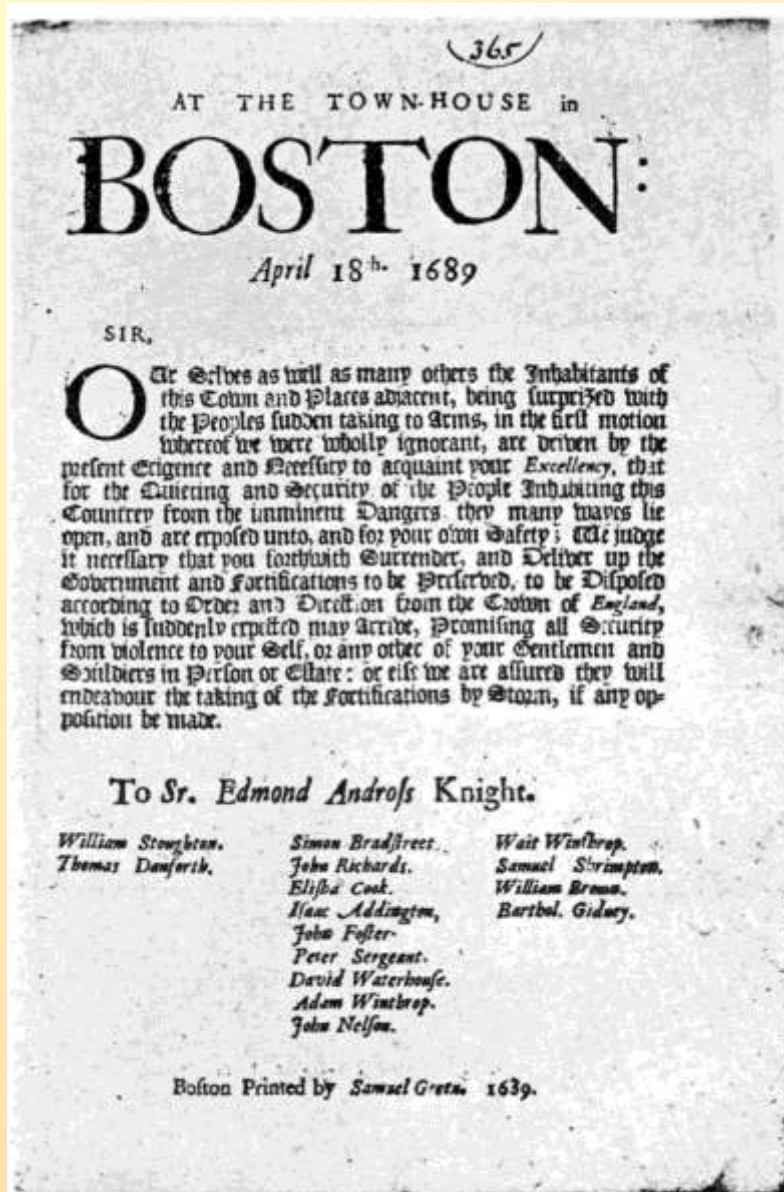


# Sir Edmund Andros



- Sent by the King to:
  - End the Confederation
  - Establish the Dominion of New England
- Glorious Revolution ended his reign

# The End of Edmund Andros



- Printed request for the surrender of Sir Edmund
- Sir Edmund left New England (dressed as a woman) was caught and returned to Britain



# English Bill of Rights

- That the pretended power of suspending the laws or the execution of laws by regal authority without consent of Parliament is illegal;
- That the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal;



# English Bill of Rights

- That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal;
- That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law;
- Also free elections, no cruel or unusual punishment, right to jury trial, and free speech and debate

# Bill of Rights (US Constitution)

- Amendment 1 - Religious and political freedom
- Amendment 2 - Right to bear arms
- Amendment 3 - Quartering troops
- Amendment 4 - Search and seizure
- Amendment 5 - Rights of accused persons
- Amendment 6 - Right to a speedy, public trial
- Amendment 7 - Trial by jury in civil cases
- Amendment 8 - Limits of fines and punishments
- Amendment 9 - Rights of people
- Amendment 10 - Powers of states and people

# Colonial Slavery

## Pages 93-101

- Origins
- Triangular Trade
  - Middle Passage
- Early slave life
- Southern social stratification

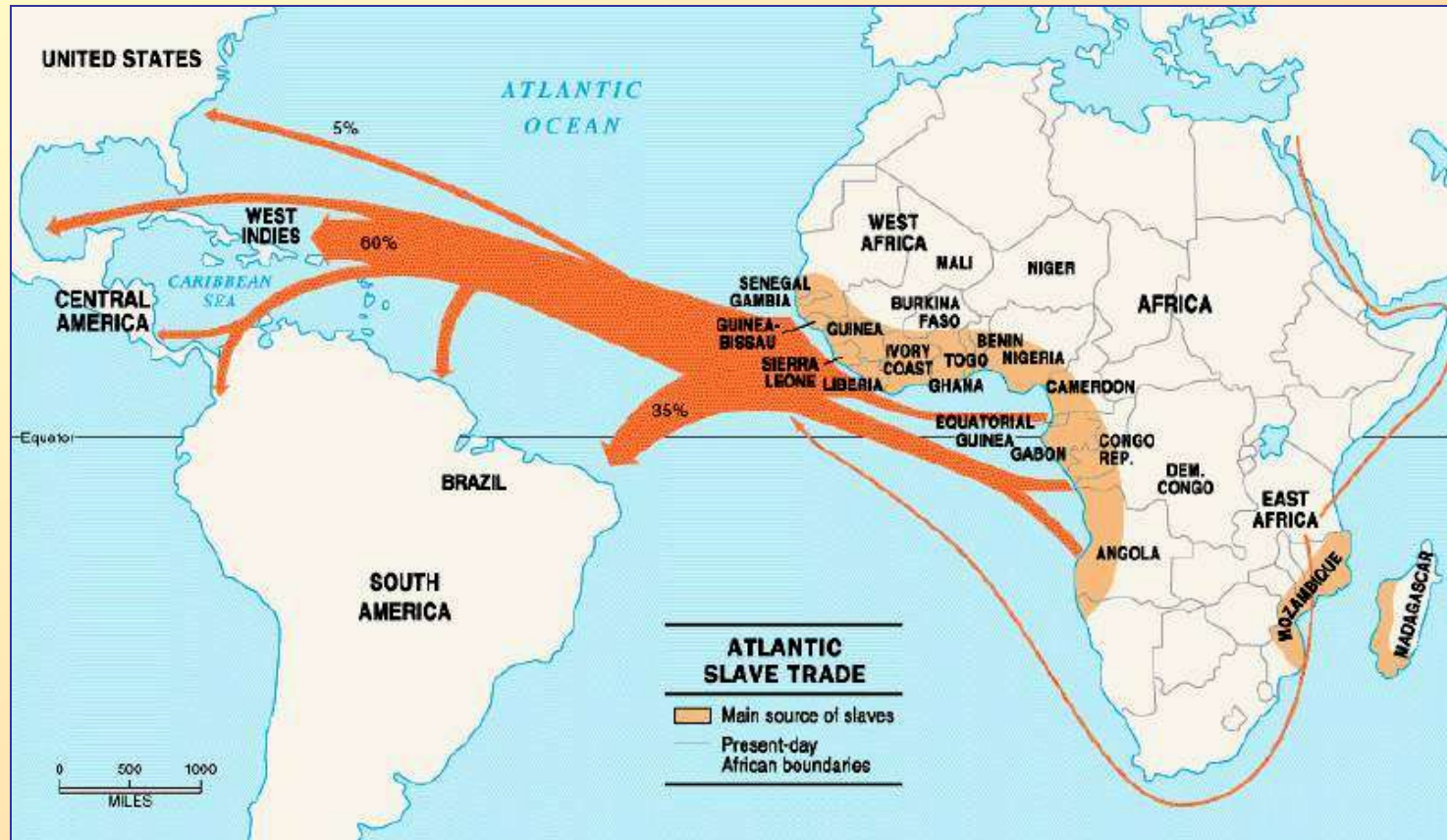


# The Slave Trade

1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.
2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
  - Sugar cane & sugar plantations.
  - First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
  - 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.
3. Between 16<sup>c</sup> & 19<sup>c</sup>, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.

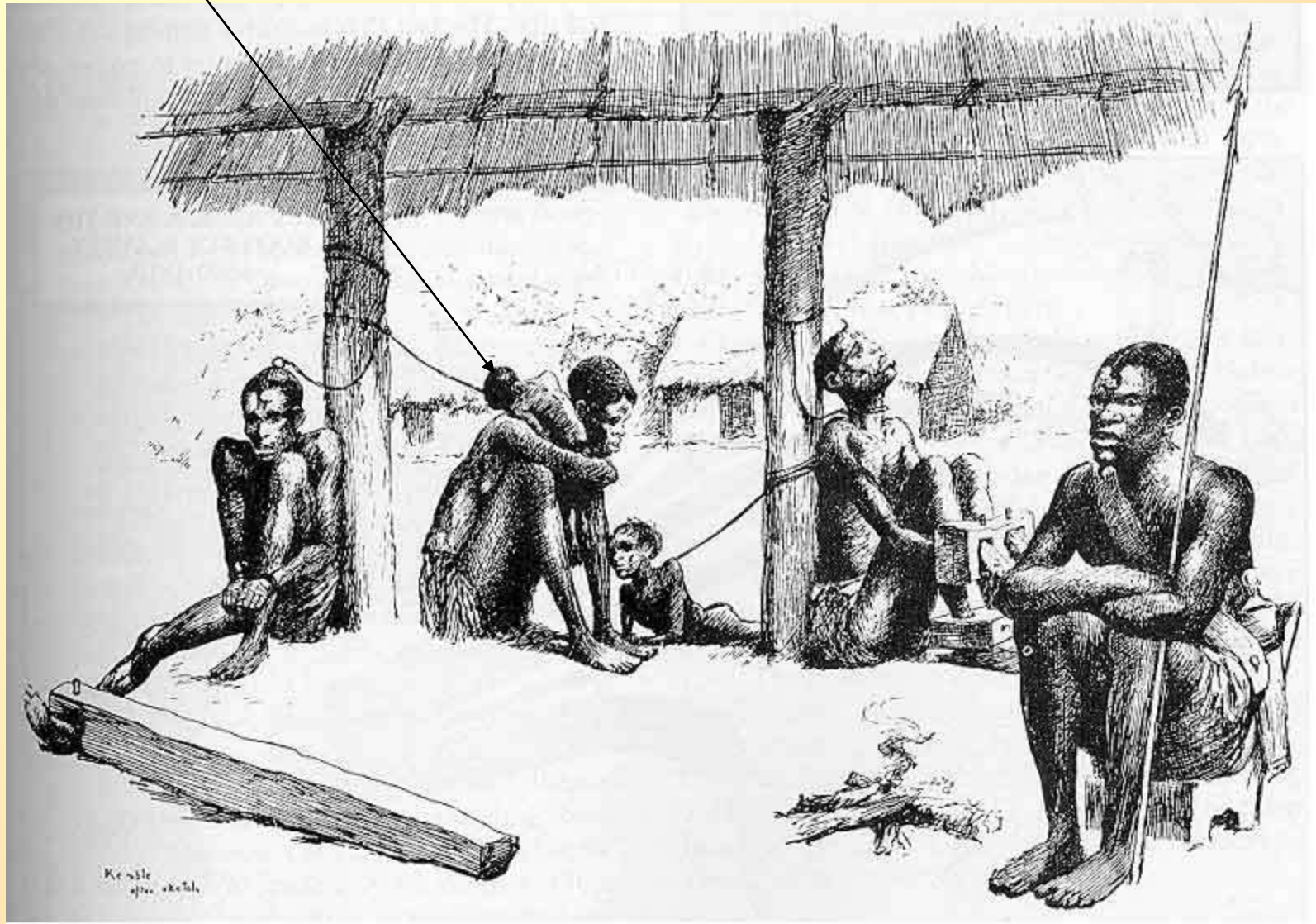


# Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



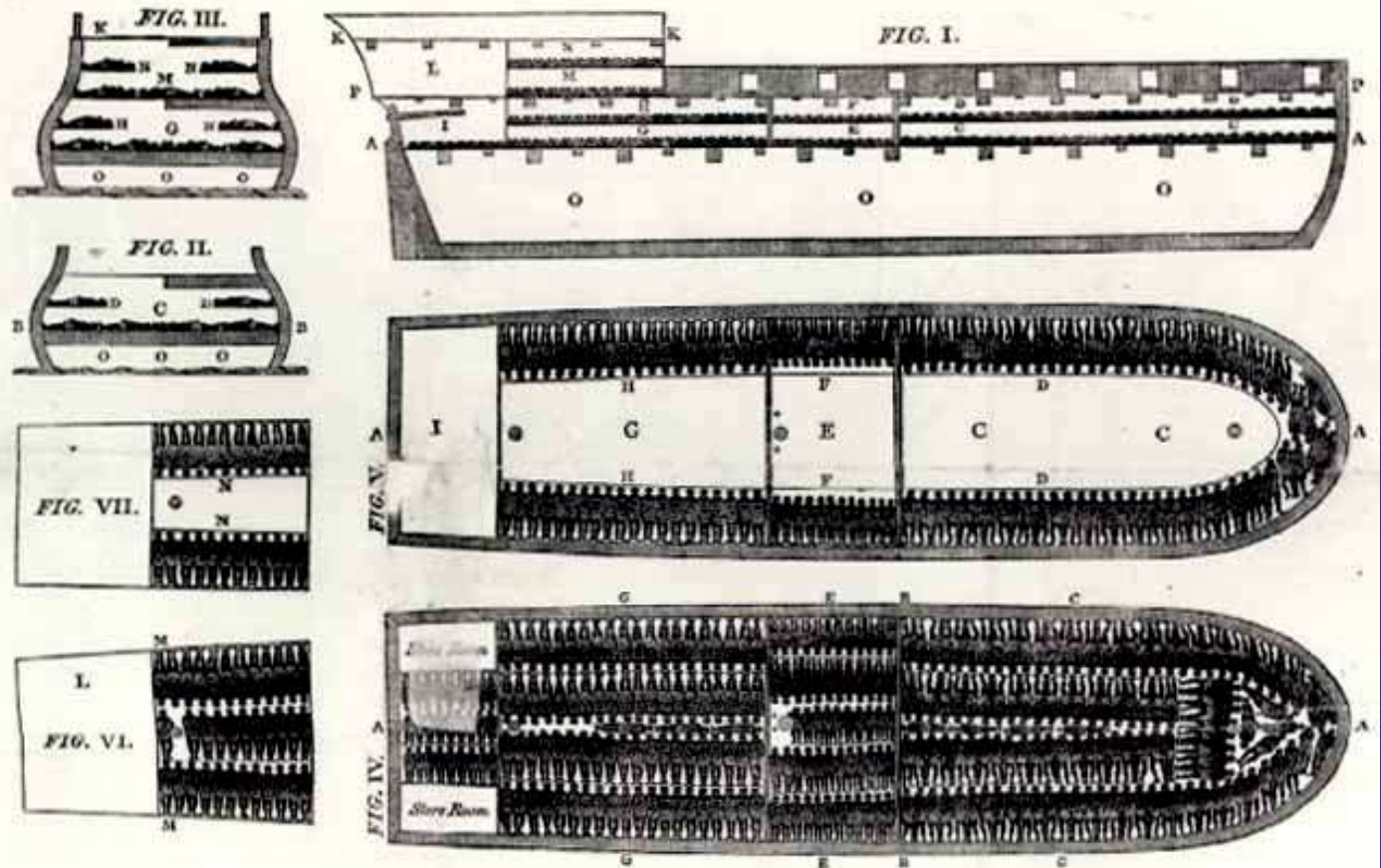
Notice the Baby?

# Captives



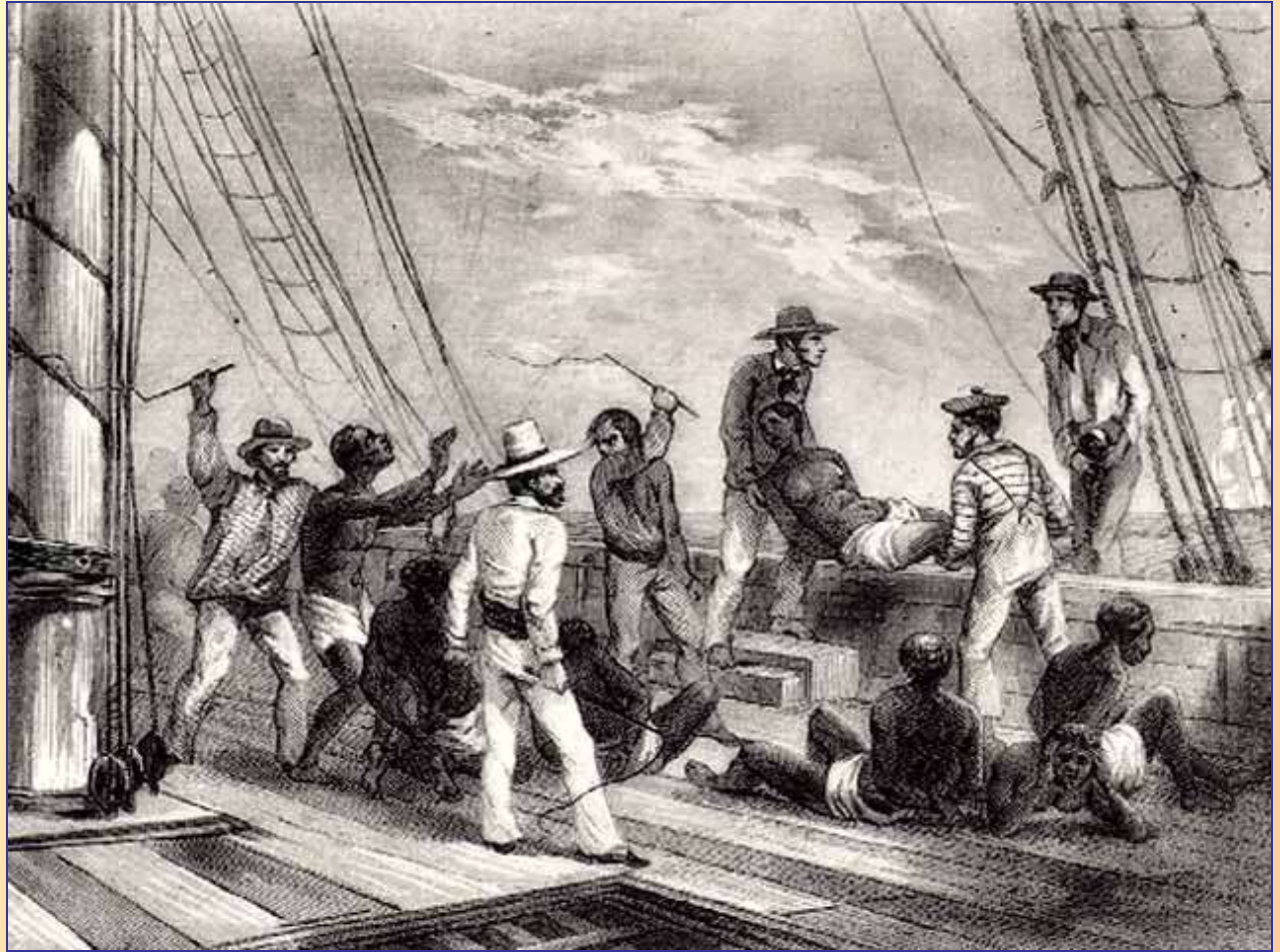
# Slave Ship

## DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.



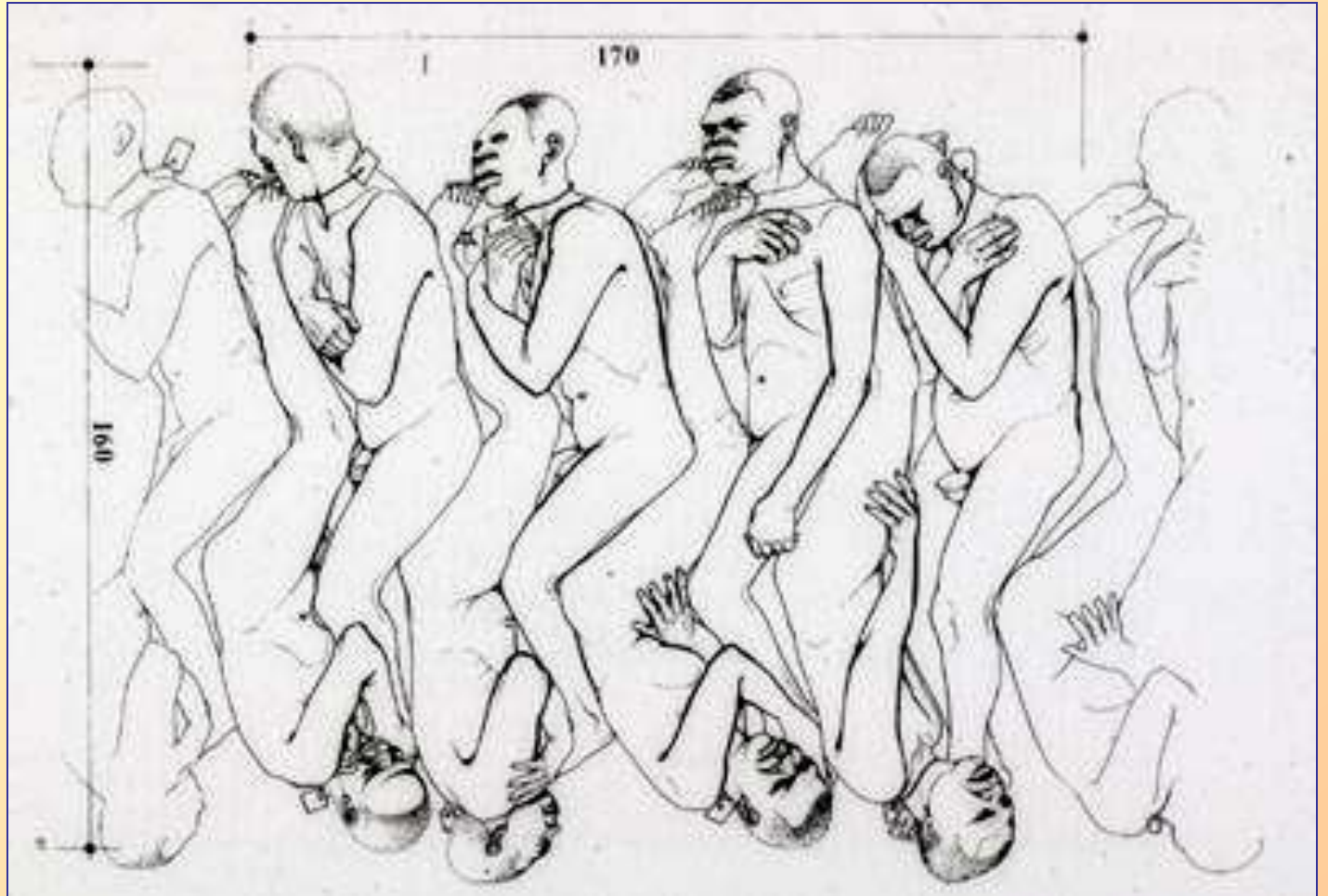
"Middle Passage"

# African Captives Thrown Overboard



**Sharks followed the slave ships!**


# “Coffin” Position Below Deck



—→Click Picture\*

# Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill





# Slavery in North America

## Pages 101-112

- Regional Slavery
  - North, South, Middle
- African - American Culture
- Origins of Resistance and Violence

# Slavery Documents

1. 8-9 Groups Total  
4 people per group
2. Read the primary or secondary sources.
3. List ways that slaves resisted and/or adapted to this aspect of life (on big sheet)



# Slavery in North America

- Slavery spread throughout the Caribbean and southern coast of North America.
- By 1770, Africans and African Americans numbered 460,000 in British North America-- comprising over 20% of the colonial population.
- By 1860, African-Americans numbered 4 million people!!





# Slavery Comes to North America

- Between about 1675 and 1700 the Chesapeake went from being a *society with slaves* to a *slave society*. Why?
  - Decline in immigration of English servants.
  - European immigrants had better opportunities in other colonies.
  - Labor shortage was filled with slaves.
- More Africans were imported into North America between 1700 and 1710 than in the entire previous century.

# The Tobacco Colonies

- Slave societies arose in areas where a commodity was produced that commanded an international market.
  - Tobacco was the most important commodity produced in eighteenth century North America, accounting for 25 % of the value of all colonial exports.
  - Slavery allowed the expansion of tobacco production since it was labor-intensive.




# The Lower South

- South Carolina was a slave society from its founding.
  - The most valuable part of the early economy was the Indian slave trade.
  - Rice and indigo were the two major crops.
  - In South Carolina, large plantations employing many slaves dominated the region.
- Georgia prohibited slavery until South Carolina planters began to settle on the coast with their slaves.
  - By 1770, about 80 % of the coastal population of South Carolina and Georgia was African American.



# Barbados Slave Code

- 
- The Barbados Slave Code of 1661 was the English legal code set up to provide a legal base for slavery in the Caribbean island of Barbados. It required that slave owners dress their slaves. However, it also denied slaves even basic rights guaranteed under English common law such as the right to life. It allowed the slaves' owners to do entirely as they wished to their slaves, including mutilating them and burning them alive, without fear of reprisal.
  - This code was adopted by South Carolina in 1696, and formed the basic outline for slavery in the British North American colonies.
  - **\*\*BASIS of slaves as property vs. people**

THE RESULTING "SLAVE CODES" VARIED FROM ONE COLONY TO THE NEXT, BUT THEY MOSTLY LOOKED LIKE THIS:

IT WAS  
**ILLEGAL**

FOR SLAVES TO  
CARRY ANY KIND OF  
WEAPON

FOR A BLACK TO LIFT A  
HAND AGAINST A WHITE,  
EVEN IN SELF-DEFENSE

FOR SLAVES TO  
MARRY

FOR SLAVES TO HAVE  
FUNERALS

IT WAS  
**LEGAL**

FOR A MASTER TO  
WORK HIS SLAVES  
6 DAYS A WEEK, 15 HOURS  
A DAY—AND  
THEN MAKE THEM  
GROW THEIR OWN FOOD  
ON SUNDAYS

FOR A MASTER TO  
PUNISH HIS SLAVES  
IN ANY WAY HE WANTED,  
INCLUDING DEATH

**MORE?**

SLAVES WEREN'T ALLOWED  
TO HAVE LIQUOR, OR  
STUDY READING.

A SLAVE HAD NO  
RIGHT TO A JURY  
TRIAL... SLAVE PRISONERS  
WERE DENIED HEAT  
IN THEIR CELLS  
(FOR FEAR THEY'D  
BURN DOWN THE JAIL).

AND "RACE MIXING"  
WAS ILLEGAL—WHICH  
ONLY PROVES THAT  
NOT ALL THE LAWS WERE  
ENFORCED 100%!



# Slavery in the North

- Slavery was a labor system in some northern farming areas but only made up ten percent of the rural population. Why?
- In port cities, slavery was more common.
  - By 1750, the slave and free African populations made up 15 to 20 % of the residents of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.
- Antislavery sentiment first arose among the Quakers of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Why?





# Families and Communities

- In the development of African American community and culture, the family was the most important institution.
  - Slave codes did not legalize slave marriages and families were often separated by sale or bequest.
  - Slaves created family structures developing marriage customs, naming practices, and a system of kinship.
- Fictive kinship was used by slaves to humanize the world of slavery.

# African American Culture

- The resiliency of slaves was shown in the development of a spiritually sustaining African American culture drawing upon dance, music, religion, and oral tradition.
  - Death and burial were important religious practices.
  - The invention of an African American language facilitated communication between American-born and African slaves.
- Acculturation occurred in two directions--English influenced Africans and Africans influenced English.
- Impacts of African culture:
  - cooking: barbecue, fried chicken, black-eyed peas, and collard greens
  - material culture: basket weaving, wood carving, and architecture
  - language: yam, banjo, tote, buddy
  - music and dance: banjo



# Violence and Resistance

- The slave system was based on force and violence.
- Africans resisted in the following ways:
  - Refusing to cooperate and intently working slowly
  - Mistreating tools and animals
  - Running away
  - Revolt
- There was always fear of uprisings but slaves in North America rarely revolted.
  - Conditions for a successful revolt were not present.
  - Revolts (NY, Stono, etc.) were handled with extreme violence (example for others)



WITH THOUSANDS (LATER MILLIONS) OF SLAVES IN THEIR MIDST, THE WHITE SOUTH WAS NATURALLY NERVOUS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF SLAVE REVOLTS.

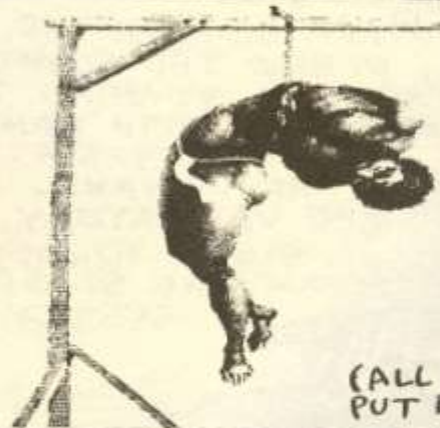
HOWDY,  
GOV'NOR!



"FREEDOM WEARS  
A CAP WHICH CAN  
WITHOUT WORDS CALL  
TOGETHER ALL THOSE  
WHO LONG TO SHAKE  
OFF THE FETTERS OF  
SLAVERY..."

—GOV. SPOTTSWOOD  
OF VIRGINIA

THE FEAR WAS  
JUSTIFIED BY  
MAJOR UPRISINGS  
IN 1663,  
1687, 1712,  
1720, 1739,  
1741, AND  
LOADS OF  
MINOR REVOLTS.



(ALL OF THEM WERE  
PUT DOWN FEROCIOUSLY.)

PERSONAL UPRISINGS — I.E.,  
RUNAWAYS — WERE SO COMMON  
THAT NEWSPAPERS HAD  
STANDARD ILLUSTRATIONS FOR  
RUNAWAY SLAVE ADS.



NOW  
APPEARING  
IN A  
FREE  
PRESS!

## HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA



The Scenes which the above Plate is designed to represent, are—Fig. 1. a Mother intreating for the lives of her children,—2. Mr. Parris, cruelly murdered by his own Slaves,—3. Mr. Harrow, who bravely defended himself until his wife escaped.—4. A camp of mounted Dragoons in pursuit of the Blacks.

Things to consider:

How are the white people portrayed?

How are the slaves portrayed?

Whose job is it to protect the people?

BUT THE MAIN RESTRAINT  
ON SLAVE REVOLTS  
WAS THE FACT THAT  
THE SLAVES ALWAYS  
FORMED A MINORITY  
OF THE SOUTHERN  
POPULATION.

80% OF  
SOUTHERN WHITE  
FAMILIES NEVER  
OWNED A SINGLE  
SLAVE !!



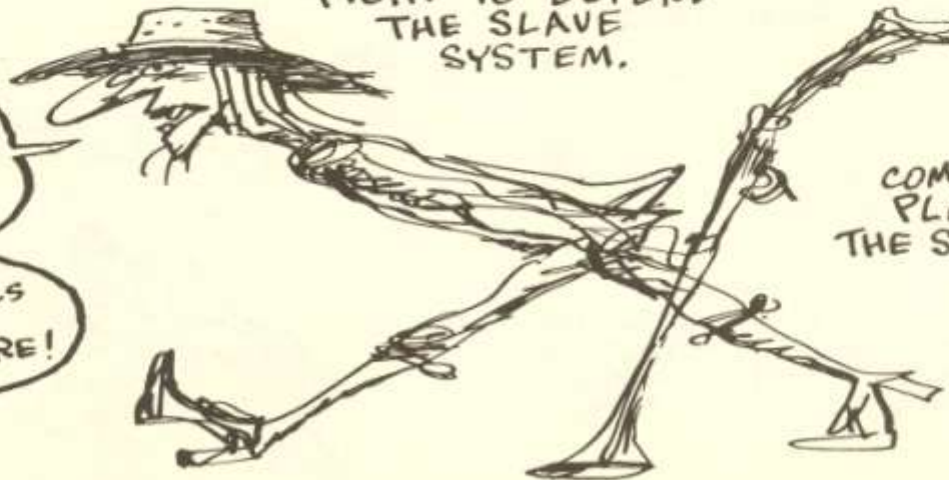
BLESSED  
ARE THE  
POOR, FOR  
THEY OUTNUMBER  
THE SLAVES!

THIS WAS THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OLD SOUTH: THE  
POOR FARMERS, BEHIND THE PLANTATIONS, UP IN THE  
HILLS, ON THE FRONTIER, WORKING THE SECOND-BEST  
SOIL, LIVING IN PLACES WITH NAMES LIKE PEEDEE,  
THE WAXHAWS, AND NINETY-SIX. THEY WERE THE  
ONES WHO FACED THE INDIANS, COPEd WITH  
BANDITS, AND WHO ULTIMATELY WOULD

FIGHT TO DEFEND  
THE SLAVE  
SYSTEM.

YEW  
C'N CALL  
IT LOCAL  
COLOR...

AH CALLS  
IT  
DIRT PORE!



COMPLEX  
PLACE,  
THE SOUTH...

# Slavery and Empire

## Pages 113-122

- Role of slavery in the Global economy
- Colonial Industries
  - Balance of trade issues
- Salutary Neglect
  - Pros/cons
- Social Structure
  - South vs. North



# Slavery the Mainspring

- The slave trade was the foundation of the British economy.
  - Created a large colonial market for exports that stimulated manufacturing
  - Generated huge profits that served as a source of investments
  - Supplied raw cotton to fuel British industrialization





# The Politics of Mercantilism

- Mercantilism
  - Based on the theory that a nation's power is based upon its wealth
    - $\text{Exports} > \text{Imports} = + \text{Balance of Trade}$
  - Colonies existed to benefit the mother country
    - $\text{Imports} > \text{Exports} = - \text{Balance of Trade}$   
(in debt to the mother country)

# British Colonial Regulation

- European nations created state trading monopolies to manage the commerce of its empires.
- The Navigation Acts passed between 1651 and 1696 created the legal and institutional structure of Britain's colonial system.
  - Great Britain did not allow colonial tariffs, banking, or local coinage.
- The increase in colonial trade led Britain to pursue a policy of "salutary neglect."
  - "Salutary neglect" laid the foundation for the American Revolution (uh-oh)



# Population Growth and Colonial Society Pages 146-150

- Demographics of Colonial Society
  - Impact of population growth
  - Impact of ethnic diversity
- Social Structure
  - South vs. North
- Colonial Industries
  - Balance of trade issues



# Population Growth American Colonies

- 1630 - 4,600
- 1650 - 50,400
- 1670 - 111,900
- 1690 - 210,400
- 1710 - 331,700
- 1730 - 629,400
- 1750 - 1,170,800

(by this time approximately 20%  
of the population was African)



# CURRENT US DEMOGRAPHICS

Population, total (millions), 1975	220.2
Population, total (millions), 2005	299.8
Population, total (millions), 2015	329
Population, annual growth rate (%), 1975-2005	1
Population, annual growth rate (%), 2005-15	0.9
Population, urban (% of total population), 1975	73.7
Population, urban (% of total population), 2005	80.8
Population, urban (% of total population), 2015	83.7
Population under age 15 (% of total population), 2005	20.8
Population under age 15 (% of total population), 2015	19.8
Population aged 65 and older (% of total population), 2005	12.3
Population aged 65 and older (% of total population), 2015	14.1

# Colonial Religion

## Pages 151-157

- Dominant Denominations
  - Congregationalists vs. Anglicans
- Great Awakening
  - Causes
  - Half-Way Covenant
  - Jonathan Edwards / George Whitefield
  - Impacts



# Con vs. Ang

- Congregationalists
  - Traditional Puritans
  - Model living
  - Limited tolerance
  - Heavily confined to New England
- Anglicans
  - Church of England (LITE)
  - Symbol of Royal authority
  - Primarily southern colonies

\*\* 9 of 13 colonies used taxes to support 'official' churches



# Half-Way Covenant

- The Half-Way Covenant provided a partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of church members. Those who accepted the Covenant, and agreed to follow the creed and rules of the church, could become church members without claiming a spiritual experience. These half-members could not vote on any issues within the church, although all members could participate in the sacrament of the Supper.



# Great Awakening

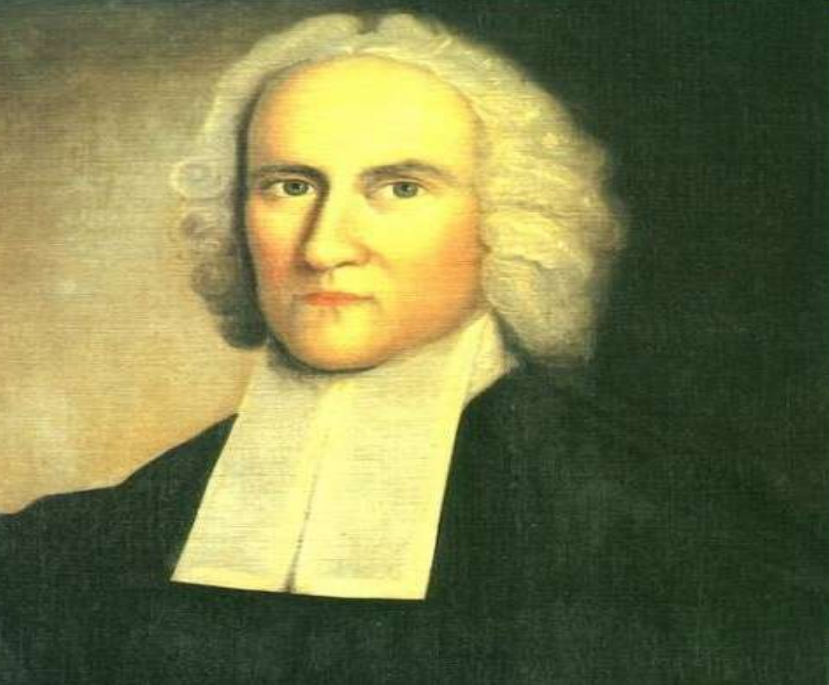
- Causes: changes in membership rules, challenges to traditional dogma or doctrine
- Impacts: changes style of American churches to direct emotional deliveries vs. educated sermons (traditional)
  - Creates new sects and divisions within established Churches
- First united movement by Colonists (common cause)



# Great Awakening All-Stars

- Jonathan Edwards - theologian and pastor who preached total commitment to God
- George Whitefield - great orator, highly emotional style of preaching. Extremely successful in engaging participants and raising money





"The road to Hell is paved with the skulls of unbaptized children"

***"There is nothing that keeps wicked men at any one moment out of hell, but the mere pleasure of God."***

Most of the sermon's text consists of "considerations", which Edwards poses and justifies through a combined use of observations and hellish imagery.

There is no want of power in God to cast wicked men into hell at any moment in time.

The wicked deserve to be cast into hell: so that divine justice never stands in the way, it makes no objection against God's using his power at any moment to destroy them.

They are already under a sentence of condemnation to hell.

Satan stands ready to fall upon them and seize them as his own, at what moment God shall permit him.

There are in the souls of wicked men those hellish principles reigning, that would presently kindle and flame out into hellfire, if it were not for God's restraints.

Natural men's prudence and care to preserve their own lives, or the care of others to preserve them, do not secure them a moment

God has laid himself under no obligation by any promise to keep any natural man out of hell one moment.